"Your profession!"
"Notary."
"You have lived in this town and exercised your profession here for forty years. You have known how to win the highest respect from your fellow-citizens. You probity and your honesty can not for a minute be doubted. Nothing in your previous career indicated that one day in your old age you would occupy the bench of shame where you are now sitting. It is for you to explain the motive of your extraordinary conduct. This you have obstinately refused to do to the jujus d'issiruction. Do you acknowledge that on the eleventh of July last you struck M. Guillaume de la Lictoriei"
"Yes, Mr. President."
"With full livent to kill him!"
"With full intent to kill him."
"Greflier, show the prisoner that knife.

"Greffier, show the prisoner that knife. Do not put it in his hands. Prisoner, is that the weapon with which you attempted the

"Exactly so."
"You accordingly admit the gust-spens, the tying in wait!"
"I do."
"In what way had your victim aroused your anger, your resentment! What sot of his had you to revenge!"
"None."

nos without received his boso.
Source merety about his boso.
Source merety about his boso.
Source merety about his boso.
To believe, it was merely a med by
to believe, it was merely a med by

disting in this perverse muteness, yes will force us to put a worse construction on an act for which doubtless every excuse can be made. It is for you to decide whether we are to send you for a short time to be pisced under the care of an alienist physician, or whether you will be led from this hall to the galleys, if not to the scaffold."

A deep silence followed on these words, and all eyes were turned upon the prisoner. He, however, instead of answering, morely shrugged his shoulders, took a pinch of sauff and sat down. I fancy that the majority of the audience, even as myself, were glad of this. It prolonged the pleasure of our curiosity.

our curiosity.

"The jury will appreciate your conduct," said the president severely, when it became evident that the prisoner would not speak. "It remains for the court to hear the wit-

I pass over the depositions of the cutler who had sold the knife; of the prisoner's tousekeeper, an idiotic old woman who had leard the scuffie and crees of the victim;

The control of the TDF deep line of the control of

be left the hall with words of the most powerful abuse.

The President then again appealed to him, and for the last time, to explain his motive, and on his repeated refusal to speak, invited the Procureur de la Republique to pronounce his speech for the prosecution. It was short, but powerful. The court, he said was in presence of one of the most danaly say in presence of one of the most danaly say in presence of one of the most danaly say in presence of one of the most danaly say in presence of one of the most danaly say in presence of one of the most danaly say in presence of one of the most danaly say in the prisoner was as despicable and unworthy of mercy as the victim was eminently sympathetic. The facts of the case were proved. It was with facts and not with suppositions they had to deal. Premeditation, ambuscade and attempted eximally suppositions they had to deal. Premeditation, ambuscade and attempted eximally suppositions they had to deal. Premeditation, ambuscade and attempted eximally suppositions they had to deal. Premeditation, ambuscade and attempted eximally suppositions they had to deal. Premeditation, ambuscade and attempted eximally suppositions they had to deal. Premeditation, ambuscade and attempted eximally suppositions they had to deal. Premeditation, ambuscade and attempted eximally suppositions they had to deal. Premeditation, ambuscade and attempted eximally suppositions they had to deal. Premeditation, ambuscade and attempted eximally suppositions they had to deal. Premeditation, ambuscade and attempted eximally suppositions they had to deal. Premeditation, ambuscade and attempted eximally suppositions they had to deal. Premeditation, ambuscade and attempted eximally suppositions they had to deal. Premeditation, ambuscade and attempted eximally suppositions they had to deal. Premeditation, ambuscade and attempted eximally suppositions they had to deal. Premeditation, ambuscade and attempted eximally suppositions they had to deal. Premeditation, ambuscade and attempted eximally supposi

I thought all this unnocessarily severe and very unsatisfactory, and I listened with much anxiety to the prisoner when, on the invitation of the President, he rose to make his defense. We were destined to still greater disappointment.

"I am ready for the sonfold," he said very make the I failed to de to! I the man. I regret that I failed to de so. I deserve death for say clamainess. If, instead of striking him that blow on the head, I had stebbed him at each, the matter would have been in one only express my regret as the interior made as capital a mistake.

With these words to use down, amid the

The procureur then rose again. 'I have nothing to add to my requisitoire," he said. "The prisoner himself has fully established the justice of my request against him."

A I st of questions were given to the jury to naswer, and they retired to consider their answers. The verdict rendered an hour later amounted to one of guilty with stiexulating alreamystances.

answers. The verdict rendered an hour later amounted to one of guilty with attexuating circumstances.

The prisoner was then sentenced to five years' solitary confinement.

"It is less than I deserved," he said, as he was removed. "You see, if I had stabbed first instead of striking the business would have gone by itself. But one always mismunages something."

The unsatisfactory conclusion of this extraordinary affair caused, it will be remembered, the greatest excitement throughout France. The most varied explanations of the notary's conduct were suggested and discussed. Poor M. de is Lictorie was obliged to leave his beloved Paris to escape from the persistent importunities of those who believed he held the key to this mystery. Alienist doctors innumerable visited the prisoner, but were unable, in justice to science, to class him a homicidal punchanged in the might come to speak; when, to the intense disappoinment of the public, it was learned one day, about five months after the trial, that his mouth had been closed forever. Notary Lebrun had died suddenly in the night.

In common with thousands of other men

Seedy Party (confidentially)—The doctor has recommended me to take a large glass of rum six times a day, and

I have come here—
Barkeeper (interrupting him suspiciously)—Did the doctor recommend you to bring along a large twenty-cent piece for each drink?
Seedy Party (with dignity)—You have not heard me out. I came here because your liquors have such a reputation for deadliness. I thought perhaps if I stood up here six times a day to reme se that impression, you might be willing—
(Hecaping thad on the markle ball.)—Phi. miclohic Cail.

TEMPERANCE.

LIQUOR ECONOMICS. The Difference in It. Effects Upon Society Between Suring Wheat and Consuming It and Furchneing Whisky and Drinking

"Hard times," by one who is "a pro-hibitionist, but in a dilemma." He says the statement is made that the liquor traffic is a constant drain on the wealth of the world, that all this money is wasted. and that he does not understand how the statement can be true. I will answer: The waste is in buying the liquor for drink, and in drinking it. Let me illustrate: \$900,000,000 is the estimated drink bill of the United States each year. A has \$900,000,000; B has 900,000,000 bushels of wheat, worth \$1 a bushel. B sells his wheat to A, and takes the money. Now, sup-pose the assessor lists their property for taxation; if listed at its true value for taxation; if listed at its true value in money, the aggregate wealth of A and B would be \$1,800,000,000. Now, suppose the visit of the assessor should be deferred one year after the trade was first made by A and R. Under ordinary circumstances B would have the money for the wheat, with its accumulated interest; but he finds that A no longer has the wheat, but it has been converted into flour, and A and men in his employ have consumed it as food. Now A has not got the wheat, but he has the product of the labor of himself and his men, who by its consumption have been enabled to produce wealth and property of two, three or four times its original value, as the case may be. This would be a case of productive consumption, and the individual wealth of A and B would, under ordinary circumstances, be greater than it was at first, and the State, in which they lived would be able to show an in-crease of wealth, for the reason that A and B, two of its citizens, had added to theirs.

Now suppose that A instead of buy-

Now suppose that A instead of buy-ing wheat of B had bought whisky to the same amount; B would have the money as before. Now suppose A and his men drink the whisky as they had enten the flour produced from the wheat. The whisky did not furnish to A and his men either blood, bone or muscle with which to labor. It dulled their intellect; under its influence they had wrong notions of industry, became car less and indifferent to labor, were forgetful and negligent of matters of business, lost all habits of industry, lost morals and self-respect, lost power of endurance, lost regard for themselves and their families, in some cases became insane and a charge upon the public, lost property, became criminals and had to be restrained and punished at the public expense, became paupers and a load for the public to carry and maintain, were more often found in the gutter than in the worksuch, became poisoned in body and weakened in mind, and wholly unfit-ted to produce wealth of any descripted to produce wealth of any descrip-tion, and utterly failing to do so. What a change has here resulted to in-dividuals and to the public! In the one case they bought real food and ate it, and individual and public wealth was increased; now they have bought intoxicating liquors to drink, and have drank them, and t e individual pros-p-rity of A and his men has disap-peared; and the public that had a right to expect help from A and his men in bearing the burdens of government, find that a burden has been created in-

stead of a lelp. Here, then, in slarp contrast, is a picture of a destructiv consumption. Suppose B still holds his money, and has the \$900.00,000, with accrued interest for the assessor. Let us send the assessor to A, and see how much he will invoice. The whisky is not in his possession, it has been drank up; and what is the product of its consumption? cuire. A is not at home; away on a stree. His family is in distress, porerty and rags. There is nothing there for taxat on. Tell the assessor to go and hunt up A's mon; send him to the ble of doing it in cold blood.—Pacific graveyard first. Sixty thousand of them are dead; died on an average lift en years each short of their natural lives. Put down the loss 60,000x15-900,0 0 years lost becau e they drank the wisky. The labor of these dead men when sober was worth to themselves rn I to the aggregate wealth of the

State \$400 per year: State \$400 per year:

(00 cars at \$400-loss.

Now put down 2000 0 paupers and
cr minels—made because they
drank the whisk—that have
to be res rained and supported
at a public expense of \$200
ap ece per ear, which makes.

Loss on the labor of the 200,000
por year at 400 anlece
100,000 criminal prosecutions, at
an average o \$600 ap eve...

100,000 criminal prosecutions, at
an average of \$101 spices...

Cr m nai courts and police exponses made necessure by the
draking of the whisky.

Cost or pr sons, almabouses, jalls
and as lums.

40,000,000

80,000,030

50,000,000

100,000,000 Now add A's loss in cash Total loss to A and the public \$1,740. 00,003 - or. N. W. hristian Advocate.

THE KEY TO THE POSITION.

Let the Bosts of Right Advance Against the Open Sa con-A Trap for the Young by Day; the Devits Stronghold at Night. The open salcon is the enemy of the home. Its garish lights outshine in the boy's eyes the evening lamp in the sitting-room at home: Its boisterous society outweighs in attractiveness the company of "mother and the girls" at home. Shall we in effect say to the young man, inexperienced in the ways of the world, eager to share its pleusure and measure its joys: "You may fail into temptation, tut that is your own lookout. You can not pass from your home to your place of employment without passing a score of places that you should never enter. But you must look out for yourself. These saloonists have to live, and if you are fool enough to become the! I ndisave, it is your own affair." Shall we not rather, knowing the unmiting ted evil of the saloon, crash it, that our young men may be delivered from a needless and most terrible temptation? Is there a thinking man, outside of the malons of the rum power itself, even though he may be an occasional dranker himself, who will besitate to aid, by voice and you, the cradication of this voil? The saloon is a trap for the voing by day, by night the rallying-point for those who do the devil's work. It lays its impious hand upon roligion, and the observance of the saloon, that it may have seven days in a week in which to temp a mank and it exerts a heavier tribute from the community than the most deep to greaming seria. It wastes a heavier tribute from the community than he most deep to greaming seria. It wastes a heavier tribute from the community than he most deep to greaming seria. It wastes a heavier tribute from the community than he most deep to greaming seria. It wastes a serial and the community than he most deep to greaming seria. It wastes a serial and the community than he most deep to greaming seria. It wastes a serial and the community than he most deep to greaming seria. It wastes a serial and the community than he most deep to greaming seria. It wastes a serial and the community than the most deep to gream the community than the most deep to gream the community than the most deep to great the form the community than the most deep to great the form the community than the most deep to great the form the community than the most deep to great the fo company of "mother and the girls" at home. Shall we in effect say to the

and awars the deatiny or the country; it overshadows the land as it was fabled did the upas, whose breath was death to all who came beneath its

death to all who came beneath its shadow.

The salcon must go. The blood of the thousands and tens of thousands it has slain eries out for its overthrow. The groans and sighs and team of heart-broken mothers and fathers, the agonies of worse than widowed wives, the shame and degradation of myriads of children, go up in one mighty accusation against it. Are our ears leaden, that we can not hear? Are our eyes blinded, that we can not see? Are we so selfish, so careless of these our brothren, that we shall not arise in our wrath and exterminate these foul spots, wrath and exterminate these foul spots, stop up these breathing-holes of hell, shut these doors which are gates of damnation to an army of seventy-live

thousand men every year?

The saloon is the key of the enemy's position. Let us capture it, and break his line of defense. With the saloon wiped out of existence, the strength of the enemy is destroyed.—Toledo Blad

"DROWNING" SORROW.

The Fallacy of the Idea That Whisky Is the Friend of Trouble and Misfortune. At a labor meeting held in Chicago, lately, Mr. T. J. Morgan read an open letter to the Commercial Club, presenting the views of certain workingmen of Chicago upon the subject "Why Are the Working Classes Discontented!" At the club meeting it had been said that the class of literature read by the working classes and intemperance were fru tful causes of the r di-content. Mr. Morgan's letter denies that these are operating causes. As to the latter, it says that "intem-perance, which we do not deny exists, perance, which we do not deny exists, is torn mainly of the distress, wretchedness and helple-sness whi h occasion discontent. Intemperance is the result, not the cause, of adverse conditions. Remove the conditions and intemperance will vanish." It should be annecessary to deny the truth of such dieta, but unfortunately the delusion of such a statement. nately the delu-ion of such a statement is dear to the lay, the unfortunate, the weak, the tritless, the disappointed and the naturally discontented, who constitute the majority of the disturbin r element in every community. No serious thinker will deny that the man who drinks to drown his sorrows is unworthy to rise above them. Wret hedness as an excuse for intemperance is as inatmissible in sociology as druntenness fr crime in a court of w. It leaps m sery and shame upon misfortune, and stamps physical and moral inc pacity upon the brow of the untortunate. No man has the right to plead for bread with the swell of appor upon his breath. No man ought to complain that he lacks dvencement or employment whose voice is ever this k or whose step is ever unsteady by re son of his intemperate hab-its. The working-man who drinks because he is out of work knows, or he should know, that every glass of beer or whisky he swallows reduc s his availability in the great labor market of the word. It invariably adds to the "distress, wretchedness and discontent" of himself and all those with whom he is associated. It is an unassailable truth of political econan unassallable truth of pol tical economy that abstinence not only from the use of ardent spirits, which is positively detriment I, but even from many innocent indulgences, is one of the concurrent agencies in the production of wealth. The working-man who denics himself the drink he craves takes one at an away from the discontent that one step away from the discontent that ever waits on the unprofitable indu gence of any appetite. The working-man out of work who yields to the fallary that he can drown his sorrows in drink s like a man who would tie a weight about his feet, jump into the sea in the midst of a storm and hope to reach the shore in safety. - Chicago

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

ment of liquor; a beer-drinker is capa-ble of doing it in cold blood.—Pacific Medical Journal.

We have no hesitation in saying that every teacher should be a total abstainer, and that to place any other over a school is to do the scholars a wrong.—

THERE has not been a saloon for the sale of intoxicants in Hancock Counthe grand jury did not find a single indictment, and the country years, and it is also true that during the year 1845 the grand jury did not find a single indictment, and there was not a single prisoner in the county jall during the

A FRIEND writes that among the ploneers in Temperance in public schools, we must rank General John Eaton, for sixteen years Commissioner of Elucation, and Dr. Bowditch. In evidence ton, and Dr. Bowditch. In evidence she cites Dr. Eston's lecture on "Education and Sanitation," delivered throughout New England many years ago, and afterwards—eight or ten years ago—published in leading educational journals. As early as 1860 Dr. Bowditch agitated this a bject in connection with efforts to secure the general introduction of physiology and hygiene in public schools.—Union Sig-

A REPRESENTATIVE of one of the big-gest breweries in the city gives the fo-lowing figures: The quantity of beer sold annually in the city of Chicago is, on an average, 1,560,000 barrels, of sold annually in the city of Chicago is, on an average, 1,560,000 berrels, of which 572,000 are sold by the Milwankee brewers represented here. This quantity yields 624 000,000 glasses of beer. Taking the population of the city at 700,000, the average would be 800 glasses of beer a year for each individual, man, woman and chill; the saloon-k-spersony to the brewers about \$9,360,000 a year. Phoing the number of saloons at 3,570, which pay a license of \$1,785,000 a year, the license for each barrel would come to \$1.14.—Chicago Tribune.

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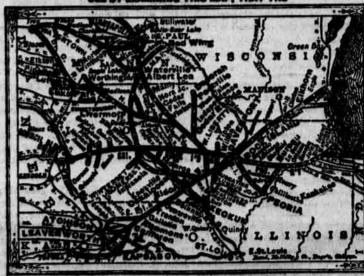
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